The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1871. NO. 335.

WASHINGTON.

The Points at Issue Between Boutwell and Pleasonton Submitted to the President.

Belief that the Commissioner will be Permitted to Resign.

But One-Third of the New National Bank Currency Applied for.

Proclamation of the Treaty of Washington.

An Elegant Testimonial from the Masonic Grand Lodge of England.

How Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Bowen Spent the Fourth.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The points at issue between Boutwell and Pleasonton, aside from the matter of contracts, have been submitted by both sides to the President. [illegible]

ADMINISTRATION OF THE CURRENCY.

The time for the distribution of the new National Bank currency expires in a week. Of $54,000,000, only $17,000,000 have been applied for and issued. Applications will still be received from the Western and Southern States, and the surplus will be apportioned among the States entitled thereto under the law. [illegible]

GENERAL B. H. BRISTOW,

Solicitor General, has gone to Kentucky, to take part in the campaign.

To the Associated Press.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The proclamation of the Treaty of Washington, dated yesterday, commences as follows:

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

[illegible]

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

MASONIC TESTIMONIAL.

[illegible]

OUR MINISTER TO PERU.

[illegible]

COMPOUNDING SPIRITS.

[illegible]

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

[illegible]

AN INCIDENT SHOT.

[illegible]

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Secretary Belknap left Washington last night for the West, to be absent several weeks.

MR. AND MRS. BOWEN

[illegible]

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

[illegible]

REVENUE CONSOLIDATION.

[illegible]

THREE PER CENTS CALLED IN.

[illegible]

BOUTWELL AND PLEASONTON.

[illegible]

Telegraphic Brevities.

The Portland & Rochester Railroad was opened through to Rochester, N. H., yesterday.

—Hon. Mr. Trutch has been appointed Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia.

—Rev. Dr. Neville, rector of St. Thomas Church, Hamilton, Ont., died on July 4.

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

Celebration of American Independence at London, Liverpool, and in Staffordshire.

Demand by France for the Early Evacuation of the Forts Near Paris.

The Emperor William to Meet the Czar at Ems.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE FOURTH.

LONDON, July 5.—At a banquet given at the Washington Hotel, at Liverpool, on the 4th, Mr. Branscomb, the United States Consul at Manchester, presided. [illegible]

MARINE.

[illegible]

YANKEE VALOR.

[illegible]

A ROYAL VISIT.

LONDON, July 4.—The Emperor and Empress of Brazil visited the Queen to-day.

GENERAL SICKLES.

London, July 5.—The *Daily News* says General Sickles arrived in London, and is going to Germany.

FRANCE.

A NEW CAMP.

PARIS, July 5.—A permanent camp will soon be established at Satory, replacing the camp at Chalons.

[illegible]

THE ELECTIONS.

[illegible]

ITALY.

[illegible]

GERMANY.

[illegible]

INDIA.

[illegible]

BELGIUM.

GAMBLING.

BRUSSELS, July 5.—The Senate has adopted a law prohibiting gambling at Spa.

ILLINOIS TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Proceedings at Rockford on Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

The Fourth at Waukegan.

[illegible]

Bold Highway Robbery in Broadway—Six Desperadoes Attack a Depositor in a Bank Entry—Two Arrests.

[illegible]

Two Locomotives Smashed.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

The New Departure Accepted by Tammany.

A New Railway Line from New York to Buffalo.

Extensive Preparations for the Reunion of the Army of the James.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE NEW DEPARTURE.

[illegible]

A NEW RAILWAY ENTERPRISE.

[illegible]

THE GOLD MARKET.

[illegible]

MONEY.

[illegible]

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

[illegible]

THE GOVERNMENT BOND MARKET

[illegible]

STOCKS.

[illegible]

BREADSTUFFS.

[illegible]

HELD TO BAIL.

[illegible]

ARMY OF THE JAMES.

[illegible]

FIRES.

At Six Points.

[illegible]

LYNCH LAW.

A Boy Terribly Roasted and then Whipped to Death by His Father.

The Fiend Lynched Last Evening by Citizens of Watseka, Ill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

Disaster to the Propeller Maine.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

[illegible]

Masonic.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

BARCLAY'S SHOW CASE

Manufacturing business for sale cheap on account of sickness.

FOR SALE.

Michigan and Indiana-avs.

5 Lots on Indiana-av.,
2 Lots on Michigan-av.,

SODA GENERATOR

FOR SALE BY

BLISS & SHARP, 165 State-st.

FOR SALE.

WANTED.

ENGINE.

WANTED,

WINDOW SCREENS.

Wire Window Screens

148 - LAKE-ST. - 148.

JOHN MATTHEWS.

EXCURSIONS.

Goodrich's Steamers.

The Yacht "Jerome,"

TOILETINE.

LADIES,

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

INSURANCE STATEMENT.

STATEMENT OF THE

TRAVELERS' Insurance Co., OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Assets, July 1, 1871.

Liabilities.

CHICAGO OFFICE,

No. 80 LaSalle-st.

PAPER.

PAPER.

We have the Largest Stock in the West of

News Paper,
Book Paper,
Manilla Paper,
Wrapping Paper,
Writing Papers,
Printers' Stock,
Cardboard,
Strawboard,
Binders' Board,
Twines.

☞ Odd Sizes Book, News, and Wrapping made to order.

BRADNER, SMITH & CO.,

110 & 112 Madison-st.

DRAPER AND TAILOR.

JULY AND AUGUST

Interest, of 10 Per Cent

Deduction on all Suits, or parts of Suits, ordered of

ELY, Draper and Tailor,

During July and August, 1871, now due and payable at 4 Washington-st., Chicago.

WEDDING OUTFITS A SPECIALTY.

Shirts to measure EXTRA DURABLE and PERFECT IN FIT. Fashions for autumn now ready.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

TO RENT.

TO RENT,

For Business Purposes.

That part of my establishment corner of Wabash-av. and Van Buren-st., now occupied as a residence. Being desirous of giving to my family the benefits of the country, I can now offer for rent the most desirable corner in the city of Chicago, for location, associations, and agreeable surroundings. Suitable for fancy business, first-class millinery or dressmaking, doctors' offices, or dental parlors. The whole in perfect repair, with gas, water, and steam heating, if desired. Can be had for a term of years.

Apply at Fassett's Photograph Studios, corner Van Buren-st. and Wabash-av., entrance on Van Buren-st.

S. M. FASSETT.

To Rent, at Hyde Park,

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Lake Side House.

FARRAGUT HOUSE AND ATLANTIC HOUSE, RYE BEACH, N. H.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

HASKINS & WOLCOTT.

OLD AND NEW BOOKS.

Ancient & Modern Books.

NATIVE WINES.

IVES SEEDLING AND HILLSIDE CHAMPAGNES.

223 DEARBORN-ST.

Chicago Business Directory.

Name, Business, and Location of the Leading Business Houses of Chicago.

[illegible]

RIBBONS.

Ribbons.

Hamlin, Hale & Co.,

Wabash-av. and Washington-st.,

Will offer, THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock,

10,000 YARDS RIBBONS

At 25 Cts. Per Yard.

These Goods are reduced from 75c., $1, $1.25, and $1.50, making a TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.

Sale to continue until closed out.

RIVERSIDE

CUSHMAN'S RIVERSIDE PROPERTY.

Favorable chance for those wishing to build or hold. A small number of lots, at LOW FIGURES,

FOR A SHORT TIME.

Unequalled Beauty of Location on the Banks of the Aux Plaine River.

Tasteful improvements in a high style of landscape art. No other such beautiful residence property in the West. Every man and woman living or visiting in Chicago should see the wonderful town of Riverside, laid out with the taste and finish of the most elegant old country estates. It possesses every feature desirable in a rural retreat near a great and growing city. It is a moderate statement to make that within five years land here will bring prices above four-fold of those now asked.

LARGE LOTS.

Moderate prices for a short time.

OFFICE:

164 WASHINGTON-ST.

STARCH.

DURYEAS' SATIN GLOSS STARCH.

In 6 lb Boxes and 1 lb Paper

TRY IT!

Gives a BEAUTIFUL WHITE AND GLOSSY FINISH, besides renders fabrics very durable.

DURYEAS' SUPERIOR STARCH, Also for Laundry.

DURYEAS' IMPROVED CORN STARCH AND MAIZENA.

MADE WITH GREAT CARE FROM THE CHOICEST CORN.

The Best in the World,

"PERFECTION OF QUALITY,"

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

HENRY C. SMITH, Agent, 100 South Water-st., Chicago.

WM. DURYEA, General Agent, 49 & 51 Park-place, N. Y. City.

COFFEE AND TEA POT.

THE NATIONAL COFFEE POT!

29,000 Families in the U. S. use them.

140,000 Persons praise the "National" every day!

It always makes most Excellent and Delicious Coffee.

IT IS VERY ECONOMICAL.

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO., WEST MERIDEN, CONN.

NATIONAL TEA AND COFFEE POT CO., CHICAGO.

GENERAL NOTICES.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company.

FURNITURE.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.

Wm. W. Strong,

SULKY RAKE.

THE "COMING RAKE."

SMITH'S PATENT "SULKY RAKE."

ATWATER & CO.

LAUNDRY.

MUNGER'S LAUNDRY

LADIES' WEAR.

J. H. ROSS & CO.,

99 STATE-ST.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

White and Colored Linen, Victoria Lawn, Mozambique, Grenadine, Silk Poplin

SUITS, COSTUMES, AND LADIES' UNDERWEAR,

AT A REDUCTION OF

25 to 50 Per Cent.

Our Store to be torn down July 15. We must vacate by that date, and are determined to close out our entire stock. Come early for GREAT BARGAINS.

MERCANTILE AGENCY.

J. M. BRADSTREET & SON'S IMPROVED Mercantile Agency

Established A. D. 1849.

The Semi-Annual Volume of Reports for July is published and ready for subscribers. Full and reliable information for Merchants, Bankers, Manufacturers, and all engaged in mercantile pursuits, furnished promptly and accurately.

Pocket Editions will be ready for regular subscribers August 1.

J. M. BRADSTREET & SON,

J. M. KEESE, Supt.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 PACKAGES OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY TO EXCHANGE FOR Greenbacks OR NATIONAL CURRENCY, AT CHICAGO TRIBUNE OFFICE.

PROPOSALS.

To Contractors.

PROPOSALS FOR Coal Screenings.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & Co.

VICTOR SCALES.

VICTOR SCALE CO.

Chicago House, 158 State-st.

HOWE'S SCALES.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The Chicago Tribune.

TERMS PER YEAR TO SUBSCRIBERS BY MAIL. [illegible]

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and county.

Remit by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week. Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

M. C. BARNES, City Circulator.

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1871.

THE COREAN WAR.

It is the custom to look for Bismark at the bottom of all European wars and complications; but it seems that his province is by no means confined to Europe. He is, in fact, at the bottom of our Corean difficulty, since the recent attack of Admiral Rodgers upon Kiang Hoa was but one step in a series of operations marked out for him by the government in April, 1870, in pursuance of a motion on the part of Count Bismark for the suppression, by the united maritime powers, of the piracy which has long prevailed in Chinese waters. The original grievance on the part of the United States was the massacre of the crew of the ship General Sherman, in 1866, the facts of which have only been elicited recently, after years of investigation, and innumerable difficulties thrown in the way of our diplomats by the Central Chinese Government. The instructions of the government to Minister Low, upon the departure of that officer for his post of duty, referred to the movement which Bismark had set on foot, and contemplated a possible treaty of commerce with the Corean King; but they added that "the President principally aims in the mission to secure protection and good treatment for such seamen of the United States as may unhappily be wrecked upon those shores."

In the document which the State Department served upon the Navy Department, outlining the instructions to be given to Admiral Rodgers, occurs this passage concerning the expedition against Corea—the same which has now resulted in such serious hostilities:

"It is hoped the expedition will be sufficiently formidable to make an impression upon the native authorities; and that Admiral Rodgers will accompany it in person. Mr. Low will be instructed to confer and advise with him with the utmost frankness and confidence in every stage of the negotiation. Should, unhappily, any cause for hostilities occur during this mission, it is to be hoped that the Navy Department will instruct Admiral Rodgers in such case to advise with Mr. Low, and to leave with this department the responsibility of war or peace."

With Mr. Low, therefore (who accompanied the expedition), rests the responsibility of the act of war which has resulted in the destruction of some five hundred of those piratical vermin, and the capture of a nearly equal number of their fieldpieces, such as they are. We do not see, at present, any reason for withholding the applause which an act of American valor and of victory to American arms naturally prompts. The defence of the Corean Government, in whatever mockery of negotiations our Ambassadors have been able to enter upon, has been that the murder of our shipwrecked mariners was by outlaws. This is, however, the old excuse, and one which has served only to foster the terrible piratical traffic along the Corean coast—a traffic which, to say nothing of the lives and fortunes which it has consumed, has done much to stay the advance of the light of Christian civilization into China and Japan, through the risks to which it has subjected that chief of civilizers—commerce. There remains, however, another view of the subject to be investigated, or apparently so, since Mr. George F. Seward, the Consul General at Shanghai, in whom the government places great confidence by reason of his long experience on the Chinese coast, did not accompany the expedition, notwithstanding his presence was especially calculated upon, so long ago as April 20, 1870, when Minister Low's instructions were issued. It would appear as if there was some jealousy or misunderstanding between Seward and Low, which had led to the former's staying behind; and the Consul General's statement of the situation may be looked for shortly.

OUR INDIAN BRETHREN.

Our arrangements with the Indians are evidently a failure. About one-half the Indian population of the United States are as wild and irreclaimable as they ever were. All that civilization has done for them has been to add to their original stock of vices. They are habitually cruel, lying, and treacherous; they recognize no law other than that of superior force, and each merciful and generous forbearance on the part of the government they attribute to weakness or to fear, and hence they murder and steal with renewed activity. The severe lessons taught some of these tribes seem already to have been forgotten, and the recent events on the Southwest frontier afford but little hope that the peaceful policy of feeding, and clothing, and maintaining these wretches has wrought the least change in their disposition or practices.

General Sherman has been on a tour of inspection in the Indian country, and the accounts he received do not indicate that the noble savage of the plains has experienced any change of heart under the gentle discipline of the Friends. Hearing that General Sherman was on his way through the country, they prepared an ambush, hoping to catch him, each individual Indian being ambitious to wear the scalp of the great white warrior. But General Sherman was not with the train, so the Indians contented themselves with killing and scalping the seven teamsters, and carrying off forty-one mules. Three of the Big Indians coming into the agency shortly after boasted of their acts, and General Sherman, who was present, had them arrested and delivered to the civil authorities of Texas. At the request of the Indian Commissioner it was recommended that these three murderers be kept some time in prison before trial, that their countrymen may, in the uncertainty as to their fate, be induced to refrain from further murders. The Indian Agent confesses that the Kiowas and Comanches, after being fed and clothed by the United States for two years, are as vindictive, rapacious, and as villainous as they were before, and he calls for an exercise of military force to punish these tribes, and to coerce them into submission. General Sherman declares that the question has settled down into the fact that the border settlers must be annihilated or the Indians chastised and disarmed. He states that the only animal they hunt is the buffalo, and this they kill with the bow and arrow; they reserve their ammunition for war purposes—that is, to slay the whites.

The best policy, perhaps, is to disarm the Kiowas and Comanches. If they propose to continue their warfare upon the whites, the government should at least supply them with no more ammunition or rifles, and should deprive them of those they have. If they insist upon their primitive savagery, let them carry it on with their bows and arrows, and not with repeating rifles of the most improved patterns. Let it be made penal for any Indian to be found with a musket or rifle, and if the penalty is enforced there will be a general suspension of hostilities. At all events, there ought to be the most vigorous measures taken to stop these massacres by the Indians.

Senator Harlan, in a letter to the editor of the Davenport *Gazette*, substantially denies the validity of the letter recently published purporting to have been written by the Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman, pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist Church, at Washington City, urging the Methodist clergy of Iowa to interest themselves to secure the re-election of Mr. Harlan to the United States Senate. Mr. Harlan states that before he left Washington he was informed from Iowa that large offers were made for a copy of Newman's letter; and he then proceeds:

"Happening to meet the Doctor, I handed him this letter to read. After its perusal, he returned me to state to my friends that he (Newman) [illegible] [illegible]

Mr. Harlan takes occasion to read his opponents a long lecture upon the unfairness of attempting to make capital against him because he is a Methodist, and gives names and figures to show that, in the distribution of Governorships, Senators, and seats in the House of Representatives, the Methodists of Iowa have had less than have the members of other Church organizations. It is not stated by the *Gazette* how or by whom the letter attributed to Dr. Newman was fabricated. A letter from that gentleman will probably throw some light upon the subject.

WAREHOUSE "REQUESTS."

We publish, in another column, a letter from a grain "Receiver," in reply to a paragraph in this paper two days ago. When that paragraph was written we had not seen a copy of the "requests" in question, but trusted to information given us by a dealer whom we supposed was accurate in his knowledge, but who evidently misunderstood the purpose and character of these "requests." Our correspondent, "Receiver," makes, perhaps, a sufficient explanation to show not only that such requests are harmless in themselves, but that some measure of this sort has to be resorted to in the present embarrassed condition of the trade under the new order of things. The essential points, as we understand them, are these: That the law requires the warehousemen to take out licenses, which they, believing the Legislature has no right to require, do not propose to do; and that the rates of storage fixed by the law being such that compliance with them is impossible without ruin, and believing, also, that the Legislature has no power to fix such rates, they decline to store grain in accordance with that provision. Whether the warehousemen are right or wrong in these positions is not a question which we need enter upon now; but that they have a perfect right to assume them until the mooted points can be authoritatively decided by the proper tribunal there can be no doubt. But in the meantime what shall be done with the grain? It must go into the warehouses; but the warehousemen do not intend, nor could they be expected, to recede from their position, or to do anything to prejudice their rights, or what they believe to be their rights, before the courts. Apart from the constitutionality of the law itself, which will be duly tested, no doubt, in due season, by amicable arrangement with the new Commissioners, on a fair test case, the subsidiary question is raised whether the new rates of storage can take effect before January next, even if the law be constitutional. The counsel of the Board of Trade are inclined to believe that the Commissioners will be so much in doubt on this point that they will not attempt to enforce the new rates until next January. There remains, then, an interval to be bridged over by some expediency until these several questions at issue can be brought into court, and this new "request" is the thing resorted to. In the nature of things, it is only a temporary expedient, and would be null and void when the law shall be pronounced constitutional, or, if the opposite decision shall be reached, is as harmless and as proper as any other order for the delivery or storage of goods that may be given in the course of trade.

THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

The supplementary elections to the French Assembly have been held in the districts which, during the former elections, were occupied by the German armies, and in those whose seats in the Assembly were vacated by the withdrawal of Communists. Naturally, the sentiment of such districts is Radical and Republican, though the result is more decidedly so than was expected. Still, the supplementary elections supply only 140 members in a total of about 650. Their effect is valuable as an indication of an intenser Republicanism than was expected in Paris and the evacuated districts. They effect no present change in the previous complexion of the Assembly. Nor do they express the average sentiment of France; but rather, in great part, the districts which are usually found in the opposition and in the minority. The decisiveness of the election may delay the expected advances of the Bonapartists and Legitimists for a time, but are not sufficient in themselves to decide their cause or destroy their hopes. Of the 140 elected, 120 are Republicans, of whom three-fourths are styled "moderate," or "Thiers," Republicans, while 8 are Legitimists, and 12 are Bonapartists. Should the monarchical tendencies of the Versailles Assembly develop to the degree heretofore expected, the Republicans just elected will form a strong opposition. The utmost they can do, however, is to divide a body which they are powerless to control. The great work of giving France a constitution and a permanent government still remains to be performed. There is reason to doubt that M. Thiers himself would believe in any republic of which he were not himself the head, and in this doubt most Frenchmen fully share. Of course a republic whose existence and the range of whose powers depend upon one man is already a monarchy.

LABOR IN MASSACHUSETTS.

We published, some days ago, an abstract, made by the *Nation*, of the inferences derived by General H. K. Oliver, Chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Massachusetts, from the facts which his bureau has recently compiled concerning the condition of laboring people in the State mentioned, and the present tendency there of society and industry. We are glad to be assured, on so good authority as that of Mr. Edward Atkinson, that Mr. Oliver's inferences are altogether overdrawn, and that there is no such alarming state of affairs in the ancient Commonwealth as her statistician and his reviewer in the *Nation* would have the country suppose. Mr. Atkinson, in a letter to the *Nation*, says:

"It is not to be doubted that the condition of the working people of Massachusetts might be much better than it is. I believe it to be true that the effect of a vicious currency and a bad tariff combined is to restrict production, and, consequently, consumption; to increase the general cost of subsistence; and if not now to make the rich richer, certainly to make the poor poorer than they would otherwise have been; and generally to make the contrast between employer and employed more striking, and therefore to promote antagonism between laborer and capitalist."

But it does not follow, he says, that the condition of the laboring classes is absolutely bad, or bad as compared with that of other countries. On the contrary, he claims, from data which he cites specifically, that there is "no other equal population in the civilized world in which general comfort is so widely diffused, progress so clearly marked, or whose savings from past labor are so large." Mr. Atkinson admits the change which has taken place in the character (rather than the condition) of the factory operatives at Lowell and Lawrence. It comes from the improvement of machinery, from the opening of new avenues of industry to the intelligent farmers' girls who used to run the looms and jennies of the factories, and, at the same time, from the emigration westward of the former class, and the immigration from Europe and French Canada of uneducated foreigners. Although these causes have cheapened wages in the factories, Mr. Atkinson holds that there is still enough for the operator to thrive on, viz., $3.50 to $4.50 per week, beyond the cost of board, to an average female weaver. He does not think, moreover, that the life of the operatives is exceptionally unfavorable to health, and he believes that Mr. Oliver's opinion, "that very few persons die while they are operatives, because, finding their health give way under their toils and exposures, they leave their employment, and cease to be operatives," has no foundation in fact.

As to the decadence of the agricultural interest, he explains that it is only the natural transition—inevitable in the history of all rural sections neighboring to so many cities—from plain farming to market-gardening; and that it proves, as might be expected, more remunerative in the aggregate than the old-fashioned country farming, which industry has been so justly the pride of New England-born people. This change, we are reminded, "is marked by the rapid conversion of common Irish and German laborers into small landholders, as well as by the employment of a few German emigrant women in market-gardens who have been bred to field-work, and know no other occupation."

A substantial and apparently conclusive evidence that the condition of the working classes is better than formerly, is found in the facts that the deposits in savings banks are larger than ever before, and that the proportion of neat little houses, the homesteads of thrifty workingmen, is increasing rapidly in all the manufacturing towns.

There are some portions of Mr. Atkinson's communication to the *Nation* which indicate a special defence of character of the factory-owners for liberality, and which we need not reproduce. There will be general acquiescence, however, in his admission, that the tendency of some leading features of our financial policy is to make the poor poorer and the rich richer, (Mr. A. entering a disclaimer as to this last clause); and, that "what we most need, in order to abate the antagonism which now marks the relations of labor and capital, is the restoration of the specie standard and the adjustment of the tariff in such manner as shall cause it to cease to be a most oppressive burden upon the cost of general production."

The Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy has recommended, among other things, that the Professor of Ethics be selected henceforward from civil life. Would it be indecorous to suggest a hope that this professor will not be selected from *political* life? This is not, of course, intended as a hint that political ethics are anything but the highest; but is offered simply in view of the fact that the cadets were favored, at the late visit of the board, with a lecture on ethics from a rising Senator, and that this lecture alone will amply suffice for a standing textbook of the political school of that delicate science. Hence, to equalize everything, the professor might be selected from some of the higher walks of civil life outside of politics—say from the Erie Directory or the New York bench.

Mr. Bergh and Mayor Hall.

Mr. Bergh, the New York humanitarian, has come in collision with the authorities of that city in his movements for the prevention of cruelty to animals. The State statute, under which Bergh mainly operates, authorizes him to make arrests without process of law. It also directs that "the police force of the city of New York, as well as of all other places where police organizations exist, shall, as occasion may require, aid the society, its members, and agents, in the enforcement of all laws which are now or may hereafter be enacted for the protection of dumb animals." This, it will be seen, gives Mr. Bergh pretty free scope for carrying on his deeds of mercy toward the dumb objects of his regard. But, in the pursuance of his mission, he has been in the habit, of late, of stopping street-cars which were too heavily loaded, or drawn by unsound horses, and, taking the team off the vehicle, leave not only the passengers of that but of a long train of following cars to proceed as best they may. To this practice Mayor Hall objected, and directed the Superintendent of Police to prevent any repetition of the offence, as he regarded it. Mr. Bergh was not deterred by the Mayor's bull, however, and went on making arrests the same as ever, especially since the railroad and stage companies, emboldened by the Mayor's action, turned out some of their worst stock on the following day. Mr. Bergh accompanied his action by a rejoinder to Mayor Hall's letter, in which he hinted at the corrupt leniency which is generally understood to be shown by the City Government toward the street-railroad corporations. Mr. Bergh says, in effect, that he is not going to keep prosecuting the ignorant drivers of coal carts, and let the rich corporations violate the laws with impunity, and if Mayor Hall wants to discriminate, and even interfere, in behalf of the former class, he must do it over the dead body of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He also claims to show that the arrest of a team and driver of a horse-car does not necessarily produce any such general detention as the Mayor insinuates.

We are happy to say that the officers of the Humane Society of Chicago do not experience any such obstacles in the performance of their labors of mercy. That is, we should be glad to say this if it were not that the reason is because no labors of this sort are undertaken in Chicago. But as we have a society of the sort, which some time ago announced its readiness for active business (though nothing has been heard of it since), we may, perhaps, look soon for an opportunity to celebrate the first dozen of vigorous arrests made in pursuance of the wholesome statute now existing against cruelty to the brute population of Illinois.

The Governor of Massachusetts, not long ago, appointed Julia Ward Howe (female, married,) and Mary E. Stevens (female, unmarried,) Justices of the Peace for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The Council, before confirming the appointments, solicited an opinion of the Supreme Court of the State on the question whether a woman can legally perform all the duties of a Justice of the Peace, if appointed and commissioned; whether, for instance, deeds acknowledged before a female Magistrate would be valid instruments. The Court deliberated some three weeks upon the question, and came to a negative conclusion, as was announced by telegraph a few days ago. The grounds for this decision, as stated by the Court (Justices Chapman, Gray, Wells, Colt, Ames, and Morton), lie in the fact that the Constitution of the State, the laws at the time of the adoption of that instrument, and the universal understanding and unbroken practical construction during a century, all go to establish the fact that a woman, married or unmarried, cannot hold a judicial office.

This judicial conservatism was probably expected by the parties interested in the success of the new appointments, who will not probably look further to any staid old court for a justification of the motto that "some things can be done as well as others." Of the appointees, Mrs. Howe is a literary lady and philanthropist of national fame, who would not desire any such office as that of Justice of the Peace, except for the sake of establishing a principle. The other, Miss Stevens, has served a thorough apprenticeship as a conveyancer, and is doing a good business at that profession in Boston. The interference of the law against her holding a Justice's commission establishes the rather anomalous principle that, though a woman may have the ability necessary to investigate real estate titles running back two centuries, and to draw up legal papers, she is nevertheless, not qualified to mumble over "youso[illegible]," etc., after the thing is drawn up and signed.

The *Postal Record* furnishes a table showing the growth of the letter-carrying business in Chicago since the system was instituted, in 1865. The showing is a remarkable one, whether it be considered with reference to the growth of the city's business, or to the popular advantages of the system itself. In the month of January, 1865, the total number of mail letters delivered by the carriers was 75,928; in July of the same year, 121,095. By the succeeding January the number of deliveries had increased to 248,427; and from that time until last January the number has been mounting steadily upward, until, on the last-named month, it was but little short of a round million, viz., 949,781. In like manner the collection of letters has increased during the six years from 65,867 to 893,669; the delivery of local letters from 9,195 to 120,654; and the delivery of papers from 11,796 to 192,415. The increase growing out of the popularizing of the system and the exertion of special effort for its adoption seems to have accrued almost entirely during the first year; since which the business has nearly quadrupled, and some portions of it more than quintupled. These and other statistics pertaining to business in Chicago show much more strikingly than the population returns to the Census Bureau the wonderful growth which is going on, unabated, in all the material interests of our city.

The editor of the Jersey City *Journal* has gone into the wholesale libel suit business. In commenting upon the mode in which coal is brought and sold in that city, including, we suppose, the processes of weighing and delivering, the paper evidently hurt the feelings of several dealers. These dealers, five in number, have instituted each three libel suits, laying their damages in each case at $20,000. The aggregate damage thus alleged is $300,000. The evident purpose of this combined legal proceeding is to crush the paper or compel its silence; at least, to a person not knowing anything to the contrary, it looks that way. If the alleged libels are at all supported by the facts, the public will hardly permit the paper to be crushed for doing a public service.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Richard Cannon died at Carthage, June 27, aged 71 years. He became a resident of Morgan County as early as 1826, removing to Hancock County ten years later, where he had since resided.

—At Six-mile Precinct, near Edwardsville, on Sunday of last week, Deaton Brooks was fatally stabbed by George Mathews and Sebrand Martin. The assassins were arrested.

—Messrs. Norman & Sons, of Marion, were awarded the prize of $50 for the best hogshead of leaf tobacco produced in Illinois, at the Tobacco Fair at St. Louis, last week.

—There are fifty manufacturing establishments at Rock Island and vicinity, which have a capital of $7,500,000, employ 3,000 hands, and sell goods to the amount of $5,125,000 annually.

—The distemper has broken out among Jesse Boren's thorough-bred horses, in Jersey County, and the noted colt, "Shoo Fly," the property of Dr. James Simpson, of Carrollton, has died from the disease.

IOWA.

Frank Fowler, 12 years old, was struck by lightning last week, in Auburn Township, Fayette County, and killed instantly.

—Four little children of Mrs. Walker, near Washington, were bitten by rattlesnakes in one afternoon recently. Fortunately antidotes were at hand immediately, and all recovered.

—A little girl of Mr. Numbers, of Mason City, fell from the porch of the second story of the new National House into the basement, over thirty feet, and was playing about all right an hour or two afterwards.

—The erring but repentant lady who was stated to have run away with the defaulting person Gardner, has sold communication with the Marshall *Times*. That paper says:

"Mrs. Carleton says she never went away from Cleveland, or had any intention of so doing, to do with him in any way. She says she did so as she did and went to her friends, desiring to break up her domestic relations with Carleton; having determined, in consequence of his inconsiderate [illegible] to have nothing more to do with him, and thought it best to take herself away quietly, which she did. She says it is her determination to live in Marshalltown, and prove to the world that she is not lost, but will yet regain her good name, if a correct deportment will command it. Mrs. Carleton seemed very much affected, and says all who have befriended her and her husband, as well as Mrs. Hendersen, are forever at an end. She says that she has many friends, if they fail her, that God helping, she will live an exemplary life. We have faith to believe Mrs. C. so intends; but one thing seems certain, that she did not go off with Copeland."

INDIANA.

An Indiana clergyman tells this: One of his parishioners dreamed that in walking through a certain pasture he came upon a rattlesnake at the foot of a particular tree, and that it bit and killed him. In the morning he told his dream, concluded to go to the pasture, and there, beside the path, at the foot of the half-forked tree, lay coiled a large rattlesnake. Seizing a stick, he struck at the snake, but his foot slipped and he fell, and the reptile bit him upon the cheek. He hastened home, nearly a quarter of a mile distant, and there, two hours later, he died in great agony.

MICHIGAN.

The Detroit *Free Press* of the 4th says: "Yesterday James Wallace, engineer at the Detroit Mills, corner of Michigan avenue and First street, died suddenly from the effects of drinking one bottle of pop. He had become very much heated, and being excessively thirsty, drank the entire contents of the bottle at once. He was seized with spasms, and for half an hour suffered intense agony, when death relieved him."

MINNESOTA.

The Lanesboro *Herald* of the 4th says: "Last week Sunday, as a Norwegian girl, living some four miles from this place, was walking along the road, she passed directly in front of, and very close to, a huge rattlesnake that was just coming out of the grass into the road. [illegible]

OHIO.

Clement C. Vallandigham's estate, when all the debts are paid and incumbrances removed, will be worth at least $80,000.

—William Pitt Putnam died at Belpre on the 31st of May, in the 80th year of his age. He was a great grandson of General Israel Putnam, of Revolutionary memory.

THE TERRITORIES.

A correspondent of a Cincinnati paper attempted to interview one of Brigham Young's wives, the other day, but she quickly dismissed him by saying: "I will have nothing to do with you. I am perfectly contented. I get everything I need, and have an easy, pleasant life. Clear out!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

Three thousand barrels supply Boston with rum.

—The servants in the bathing establishments of Long Branch are spoken of as souse-maids.

—A one-legged man amused the crowd in Lancaster, Mass., the other day, by hopping half a mile in six and a quarter minutes.

—There is a school-teacher in Massachusetts who, it is said, sometimes, for punishment, compels her scholars to eat grasshoppers.

[illegible]

—Six of the graduates of Harvard who have attended the past year were upward of 80 years old. Two of them, both clergymen, were more than 90.

—A Connecticut town with but three churches boasts four deacons, each of whom has lost one eye.

—Georgia people are wondering at a man who recently made a costly present to a church, and the next day went into bankruptcy.

—The latest "society news" is, that the mouth should be worn slightly ajar this year. Of course this fashion is for ladies.

—"If you will only do wrong and be sorry for it, you will go to heaven," is being extensively quoted as the last remark of an Indian who was hanged recently in California.

—There is a house in Tolland County, Conn., on the walls of which still remains paper which has been there since 1787, when the house was built.

—The annual report of an educational institution in an Eastern State, mentions the resignation of one of the teachers, a young lady, to "engage in domestic relations."

—About 4,000 tons of "white clay," or Kaoline, is annually shipped from Georgia to New York, of which the greater portion is used in adulterating confectionary and drugs.

—A hotel-keeper in the Schuylkill Valley has posted in his bar-room a placard: "Young Men and Boys are Forbidden to Occupy these Seats. They will find their way here too soon for their own good."

—At the Alexandria stock sale, which came off at Woodburn farm, Kentucky, last week, twenty-four thoroughbred colts, twenty-two thoroughbred fillies, and ten trotters were disposed of, bringing $[illegible].

—A few benevolent ladies in New Haven, have purchased and forwarded to the wife of a missionary in [illegible] [illegible]

—An English chemist has been experimenting for the purpose of ascertaining how much of various kinds of food must be eaten to make one pound of flesh. He comes to the conclusion that it requires 25 pounds of milk, 100 of turnips, 50 of potatoes, 80 of carrots, 8 of oatmeal, 1/2 of barley-meal, and 5 1/2 of beans.

—Judge Paxon, of Philadelphia, has decided that a procession has no right to interrupt the ordinary travel on a street. The Mayor had issued orders that no street-cars should be allowed to cross the streets, so long as the German procession was passing. A Superintendent of one of the lines endeavored to force his cars through a gap in the procession, but he was prevented by a police officer. The Superintendent sued the officer for assault and battery, and won the case.

—A Honolulu paper is responsible for the statement that a harpoon was found in a recently-captured whale in the Arctic seas, on the western side of the continent, that was known to belong to a ship at that time cruising in the same seas, on the opposite side of the continent. The supposition is that the whale passed from one open sea to another via the pole, and he must have found open water, for whales must occasionally come to the surface and blow.

—Spectacles, according to *Once a Week*, are not such a recent invention as might be thought. Although they did not come into use in Europe until about the year 1300, they are, it is stated, of unfathomable antiquity in China, being made, it is true, not of glass, but of rock crystal. The Egyptians also, although ignorant of the manufacture of glass or even of pottery, and, therefore, not able to construct a lens, have devised an instrument of wood and bone, with a narrow slit, which assists the visual powers of the eyes.

—The people of Louisville are greatly discouraged over an unsuccessful attempt to colonize English sparrows in that city. An agent sent to England succeeded in procuring two thousand of the birds, but lost eighteen hundred of them on the passage home. As the sparrow breeds rapidly, however, great expectations are entertained from the two hundred remaining. But no preparations had been made to retain the feathered immigrants; there were no boxes put up to attract them; and the citizens from Jeffersonville, across the river, observing this, "with characteristic perfidy," as a Louisville paper expresses it, built sparrow boxes on speculation, and succeeded in luring the whole colony.

—Two of the chairs used in the Continental Congress, while it held its sessions in Independence Hall, have been returned to Philadelphia. They were found at Harrisburg, where these two venerable relics, having been consolidated into one chair, were doing duty as the official seat of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the State Senate. They are brought back to Philadelphia as a contribution and a stimulus towards the proposed restoration of the old hall as nearly as practicable to its condition in 1776, instead of keeping it in its present condition as a sort of curiosity shop. The whereabouts of two other chairs have been discovered, and will be forthcoming.

—It is announced that by direction of Earl de Gray and Ripon, who is first officer of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of England, the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the District of Columbia has been recognized and a fraternal correspondence commenced. This is the first Grand Chapter in America with which the Grand Chapter of England has ever entered into fraternal correspondence. It is a fact not generally known that the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of England is composed of the nobility only. Three or four persons, however, were knighted on purpose that they might be admitted to the Grand Chapter because of their advanced position in science.

—A huge seal was lately captured at Burlington, New Jersey. For a week or ten days previous to the seal being captured, the shad in the river almost disappeared. The fishermen caught so few that fishing proved a losing business, and the price of the few shad went up to a high figure. All this time the seal was swimming to and fro in the river, no doubt doing his share at shad fishing. To keep clear of him the shad must have been driven away from their accustomed tracks, and hence out of the reach of the fishermen. But the very day after the capture of their enemy they returned to their old haunts, when the fishermen took them in large numbers, at once giving abundance and low prices.

—Cottages at Newport can be secured for the summer as low as $400, and handsome houses are to be had for $1,000. The villas rent all the way from $2,000 to $4,000, which is the largest rental for any one place this season. At the Ocean House board is $5 per day; at the Atlantic and Cliff Cottage Hotel $4 per day is asked. Only permanent boarders are taken at the latter place. The cottages connected with the hotel rent for $1,500 for the season of four months, and board is $5 per day for each occupant. This covers everything, and the grounds are kept in order by the proprietors, and servants are provided. The rental of a stable, with accommodations for the coachman, is $150 the season. At the boarding houses $15 and $20 per week is charged for board, with indifferent fare at that.

RAILROADS.

The Sigourney (Iowa) *News* says: "On the Cedar Rapids & St. Louis Road work is going on vigorously. Mr. [illegible] [illegible] The will leave only the gap between Sigourney and that point to finish this season, when this grand and long-talked of line, from St. Louis to Cedar Rapids and Dubuque will be completed."

—The locomotive which has just been finished at the Baldwin Locomotive Works, of Philadelphia, for the use of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, is stated to be the first narrow-gauge engine that has been built in the United States. Its total weight in running order is 25,000 pounds, of which 21,000 are carried on the four driving wheels, and thus tend to augment the adhesion and impart to the engine a greater pulling power. The gauge is three feet, corresponding with the road for which it has been built, and the wheels are six in number, four of them of a diameter of forty inches, being coupled as drivers, and the one pair of leading wheels so arranged as to enable the engine to pass short curves readily. At the right wheel base is only six feet three inches. The cylinders are placed outside and horizontal, and the engine has the general appearance, and is otherwise constructed upon the same plan, as ordinary full-gauge locomotives. The tender has four wheels and a water capacity of five hundred gallons, while it will also carry a supply of about one and a half tons of coal. A speed of from thirty to forty miles an hour will be attainable with this engine on a narrow-gauge road, with equal facility as the locomotives on ordinary railroads. The same works are also now finishing two freight locomotives for the same road, each of which will have three pairs of driving-wheels and a pony truck.

—A letter to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE from Sheboygan Falls, Wis., July 5, says: "The vote to expend $80,000 aid to the Milwaukee, Manitowoc & Green Bay railroad was carried, at the election last Friday, by over 300 majority, notwithstanding the M. & N. railroad was asking aid, intending to run through the western part of the county, and in some of the towns there was a double election held, and the friends of either road thought the design was to kill the other. Although aid was voted to each, yet the result, I fear, will be, that, between the two, we will get neither, as no one pretends to claim that two will pay, starting from the same point, having the same objective terminus, and running so near together. My only hope for direct railroad communication with Milwaukee and Chicago is, that, after the smoke of the battle shall have cleared away, and the hard feelings engendered by the strife have cooled down, they will compromise and give us one road between them."

PERSONAL.

Mr. George Lunt has resigned his position as editor of the Boston *Courier*.

—General Rosecrans acted as Grand Marshal in San Francisco at the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Pius IX.

—The Prince Imperial of France dined with Prince Arthur of England recently, at the Rifle brigade mess, at Woolwich.

—Four George Washingtons, six Andrew Jacksons, five Henry Clays and two James K. Polks, all negroes, reside at present in the Louisiana Penitentiary.

—They have a new cemetery in Ocmulgee County, Georgia, and, according to a local paper, "the Hon. E. W. Tyson is the first gentleman who has had the pleasure of being buried in this delightful retreat."

—The Pennsylvania Historical Society has lately received a valuable collection of letters written by John Adams to Judge Francis Adrian Van Der Kemp. They begin as far back as 1781.

—Mr. John Gahn, of Germantown, Penn., on Friday leaped upon a locomotive which he saw quietly standing on the track, opened the throttle, and away it went. Mr. John Gahn and the locomotive pretty quickly brought up in a ditch, John very much demoralized, and the engine a wreck.

—M. Foster Sweetser, (Palestine,) of Washington, D. C., and the Rev. Mr. Baynton, of Massachusetts, correspondents, were at Damascus, Syria, at last accounts. They had travelled from Jerusalem nearly all through the Holy Land, dressed in Arabian costume for prudential reasons, and learning the habits and customs of the people.

—Thanhyah, a young gentleman from Burmah, India, was graduated at the Rochester University on Wednesday of last week, and delivered an oration on "The Contest for Commercial Supremacy in Asia," which is spoken of as fully up to the average of college productions.

—Mr. Ebenezer Bustard, a rich grocery merchant in Louisville, is selling out all his property in that city preliminary to removing to Ireland, where, by the death of an elder brother, he has fallen heir to an estate of $8,000 acres in Donegal County, valued at $3,000,000. Mr. Bustard arrived in Louisville from Ireland in 1852, with a capital of $10,000, which he has since increased to $1,000,000. A warehouse he erected on Main street, in Louisville, in 1868, at a cost of $48,000, was sold last week for $82,000.

—A novel suit has been pending in the New York courts. George A. Buckingham mortgaged a burial lot in Greenwood Cemetery to David H. Lantz in 1868, reserving the right of burial during the term of the mortgage. In a suit for the foreclosure of the mortgage, Judge Brady gave a decision for the defendant on the ground that it was against good morals, and therefore against the policy of the law, to encourage such instruments as a mortgage upon the remains of kindred. On appeal to the General Term, argued a few days since, Judges Ingraham, Barnard and Cardozo affirmed the decision of Judge Brady.

—Mayor Hall, of New York City, proposes to interfere with Mr. Bergh in his attempt to prevent cruelty to horses by the overloading of street cars. The Mayor complains that Mr. B. "organizes a street court, and, without sworn evidence, and upon his own sudden judgment, adjudicates whether or not a horse is fit or unfit for working, and when he adjudges unfavorably instantly carries his judgment into effect." Mr. Bergh replies: "As this duty is an affair of conscience, no official or public protest or clamor should mislead me from the exercise of exact justice, and therefore I shall remain at my post and fight the battle of the brutes until that day shall arrive, which I trust may never dawn, when the people of this State shall command me to desist." Mr. Bergh also reminds the Mayor that the cessation of public traffic, another ground of complaint is chargeable to the railway companies, and to the public who are left but little choice in the matter.

—Captain Hall takes with him on his expedition his flag of a varied history. The flag is a silk-war boat's ensign, about six feet long and three feet wide. It was taken out in Wilkes' expedition in 1838, and was on the vessel that went further south than any of her companions. In 1850 the colors were presented to the Grinnell expedition and were taken further north than another American flag had ever before been exhibited. In 1854, when Dr. Kane went out, Mr. Grinnell loaned him the flag, and it was taken still further north. After abandoning his vessel, Dr. Kane made a perilous voyage in an open boat toward the North Pole. The colors served for his pillow when he slept in the boat. In 1857, the flag was loaned to Dr. Hayes, who took it half a degree nearer the North Pole than it had ever been before. At the completion of each expedition it was returned to Mr. Grinnell, and now it has been placed in care of Captain Hall, who takes it out with him in the Polaris.

CROPS.

The Alma (Wis.) *Express* says: "An extended tour through a portion of our county, and conversation with a large number of farmers, convinces us that spring wheat, oats, and barley will fall far below an average crop. Corn never looked better at this season of the year."

—The wheat crops in St. Croix and Pierce Counties, Wis., are, it is said, looking very poorly, and will not probably average more than a two-thirds crop.

—The Broadhead (Wis.) *Independent* says: "Spring wheat in eastern Green and western Rock Counties will be about three-fifths of a crop. Corn never looked better; rye is a big crop; oats look finely; potatoes, though roughly dealt with, will be very good."

—The La Crosse (Wis.) *Leader* says: "Wheat—conflicting reports in relation to the crop in this immediate locality; but, from the best information we can gather, we think it safe to count on a first-rate crop of winter wheat; while spring wheat will, in all probability, fall a trifle below an average crop."

—The Jackson County (Wis.) *Banner* reports that the farmers in the southern and central towns of that county say that, in consequence of the continued drouth during the past eight weeks, the spring wheat crop will not be more than two-thirds of an average yield; but potatoes look well where the bugs have not been allowed to eat them up. Winter wheat looks well.

—It is estimated that the wheat crop of Jersey County, Ill., will reach 1,000,000 bushels; it is presumably the largest and best crop since 1864. Zed Hodson has 13,000 bushels, William D. Landon, 6,000; Henry M. Massey, 6,000; Judge Oliver P. Powell, 4,000; James F. Barnett, 4,000; James D. Russell, 3,500; Colonel Paul C. Walker, 4,500; G. Dickenson, 4,000; Isaac E. Ky, 3,500; Colonel W. H. Fulkerson, 4,000; Wm. McAdams, Sr., 3,000; Wm. Kirby, 3,500, and John G. Dougherty, 4,000.

—The Kokomo (Ind.) *News* of the 4th says: "The heated term came suddenly to a close on Wednesday evening. The next morning there was a heavy frost, which did great damage to corn on low, black grounds. Twelve acres on the farm of Richard Nixon, near this city, were killed. Down on the prairies, in the Bay settlement, in Clay township, hundreds of acres were destroyed."

—The Detroit (Mich.) *Post* of the 4th says: "The wheat crop this year has reached the time of harvesting without passing through such a critical period as marked its ripening last year and the year before. Reports from all the leading sections of the southern half of the State are almost unanimously to the effect that there is a large wheat crop now harvesting in good condition, that fruit promises well, and that potatoes have not been nearly so much injured by the ravages of the potato-bug as was at one time feared. The oat crop is generally good, and hay fair, the latter not having had rain enough in some sections to give it a very heavy growth."

—A letter from Sheboygan Falls, Wis., July 3, to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, says:

"Taking all the crops, the prospects were never more favorable than now. We have commenced harvesting the hay crop; it is heavy, but, I think, not so valuable per ton for feeding as last year. Wheat looks good, and is beginning to head out. Rye, oats, and peas are a full crop. Corn is good, and there is a larger acreage than last year. Butter is of better quality than heretofore. The amount of cheese will be largely in excess of any past year."

Vallandigham and John Brown.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Vallandigham will be longest remembered in history, perhaps, as one of the champions of slavery who rushed to Harper's Ferry in October, 1859, to extort from John Brown as he lay there wounded, with the bodies of his dead sons and comrades about him, a confession of who his friends were. In the remarkable conversation which followed Vallandigham was one of the chief questioners, and it was to him that Brown replied: "No man sent me here; it was my own prompting and that of my Maker. I acknowledge no master in human form. I want you to understand, gentlemen, that I respect the rights of the poorest and weakest of the colored people, oppressed by the slave system, just as much as I do those of the wealthy and powerful. That is the idea that has moved me, and that alone."

Nor did Vallandigham, ignoble as his motive was in questioning Brown, fail to see that the man before him was a hero. He went back to the Ohio Democrat and did not fall into the wretched drivel of so many Northern Republicans that the old hero was demented. Returning to Ohio, he bore testimony thus while Henry Ward Beecher was calling Brown crazy, and the kid gloved *Atlantic* styled him "an old chevalier": "He is the farthest possible removed from the ordinary ruffian, fanatic, or madman; he has coolness, daring, persistency, the stoic faith and patience, and a firmness of will and purpose unconquerable." By which it is clear that Vallandigham, like King Richard, knew a man when he saw him.

WASHINGTON.

The Boutwell Unpleasantonness.

Vestiges of the High Commission.

Its Folks Revived.

Where is Butler?

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, July 3.

It seems probable that the old quarrel between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is growing more than a difference—it is a bitterness.

CONDITION OF THE BRAWL.

Mr. Delano, while Revenue Commissioner, burning for a Cabinet chair, and more plausible and agreeable with the President than Mr. Boutwell, made the first breach, under the protest that our excise system demanded an independent chief. Boutwell refusing to concede, fell under a little incidental suspicion of sticking for all his emoluments as aids to the Presidency, and he has never since enjoyed full confidence at the White House. His behavior in the Sumner case put him also in the attitude of a man who kept his own sympathies and was master of his own conduct—both heresies in these days. He is not ardent to contribute to Mr. Delano's succession to the United States Senate from Ohio. He is a little too oldish, abstemious, and punctual for the administration, which is, in the main, a collection of aides-de-camp (never pronounced 'econ.' since Sumner 'let into' it), chums, and clubbable people. Mr. Boutwell, however, did not endorse Mr. Delano's successor, Pleasonton; on the contrary he wished J. W. Douglass, of Pennsylvania, to get that place, and Douglass obtained three-fourths of the best Republican endorsement for it. By a combination between the forces of Rufus Ingalls, Collector Murphy, and Horace Porter, Douglass was set aside, and the Delano interest rejoiced in his defeat. Mr. Pleasonton is the sort of man to establish conditions the reverse of cohesion with Mr. Boutwell, the latter considering him a martinet, with no business gifts or experience, and Pleasonton esteeming Boutwell as a bigot who can only go backward. They have expressed these, or similar views, in private,—private and public being the same thing in Washington,—and their respective partisans meet like the Capulets and Montagues. Mr. Boutwell is cautious and "set" on the subject; Mr. Pleasonton familiar and complaining. It is a fight between an old tabby and the head boy. If you bet to lose, you will have the fun of the fight any way.

Some quarrel about decisions, and a little scandal about the resignation of Pleasonton's secretary, Clifford Thomson, have lately precipitated events. This morning, Thomson publishes a card about stolen bonds, all wearing a trashy look, and apparently made out of old rags of gossip instead of the whole cloth. My intuitions on this matter are, on the whole, anti-Pleasonton. He is not equal to his position, does not wish to be in accord with his superior, and is more ceremonious than personal as a public officer. He believes in lighter taxation, however, than Mr. Boutwell, and is more charitable in opinion and less of a partisan tyrant. Boutwell has fifty times his public experience, and is as honest as a guide post, and his political record, although sometimes illiberal, has commanded respect and had its influence.

If it were not for the feeling abroad, that the dismissal of Boutwell would destroy the President's prospects for re-election, he would probably be retired, but it is not likely that he will go of his own volition. On the whole, the country, as at present handled, would miss Boutwell, for whom might we not get in his place? You who live at a distance, and never saw these men, have lost no great show. Boutwell looks like a Spanish Puritan, a thin-faced, dark, short-haired little man wrapped in what appears to be the old cloak of Thomas Benton, and always going afoot. Pleasonton is a small bachelor lean, grizzled and unimpressive, without much expression, and a boy would sound him to the depths with a cheap sliding line. He is not Alfred Pleasonton, the Commissioner, who has been raising *Mardi-gras* cattle under violet glasses, but his senior brother, commander of the Philadelphia Home Guard. The Philadelphia intellect fattens best under a soup-tureen. Clifford Thomson always appeared to be a good-natured, easy-going sort of clerk; impossible, however, to make a public character out of him. The present rupture is one of many which scandalizes Republican politics, and make the public mind uneasy, whilst it might have been avoided had the President merely been content to possess and retain able men at his side. We cannot have a strong nor even a dignified administration without brains in it, and brains must be accepted in all their versatility. If it be unseemly to hold a Cabinet meeting surrounded by so much brains; if brains will be independent, opinionated, argumentative, sometimes abrupt and coarse, still, it is better to have some of the brains of the country in your counsels rather than all of it on the outside swearing and sullen. In the estimation of the Republican party, nearly 80 per cent of our new office-holders possess no brains; they are often adventurers, frequently venial, and, where amiable and honest, are of no other consequence.

In the present unpleasantness, Mr. Boutwell is said to have obtained and shown Clifford Thomson's telegrams, wherein he (Thomson) offered to sell revenue information to speculators. It's a little revolting to see Mr. Boutwell in Butler's role of a telegram-raiser, but this appears not to be a very aggravated case.

WHERE IS BUTLER?

By the way, where is B. Butler? The information is not desirable; for the best tidings to people would be that Butler is nowhere. But when we see our cetaceous friend of the blubber and the blow-hole stay beneath the surface so long, his suppression is abnormal conditions. But, like the whale, his prototype, Butler never appears with any worthy pray; generally some small fry from the squeamish pasture of his lower temperature, and then he sleeves it in his whalebone intellect and assimilates. In portrait and in parts Butler reminds one of John Wilkes, the profligate English liberal, a man whose bad conduct could irritate the King, be elected to Parliament, and fight with Bishops, and yet who has left very little for America to respect. The reason is that freedom never needs bullies in her train, even when they are suppositiously in earnest.

A TALK ON THE LATE COMMISSION.

Senator Williams, of Oregon, remains in Washington, and he is the gentleman whom President Grant referred to recently, in a talk with a New York *Herald* interviewer, as the agent of the New York quicksilver mine. He it was who rode with Grant to the depot on the occasion of his departure for Long Branch to protest, as a friend, a citizen, and a Republican, against the President's endeavor to feather the nest of Louis Dent, his brother-in-law, by making out a land patent for Dent's client, McGarrahan. Senator Williams prepared and signed a report to the Senate against this case as far back as 1866; he is a jurist and a lawyer of long repute in the three States of New York, Iowa, and Oregon. He is a widower married to a widow, and we have had no more diligent, modest, and efficient man in public life. He returns to Portland, Oregon, within a few days, to settle there.

Williams gave me some interesting notes upon the recent Joint High Commission, of which he was a member.

He says that Secretary Fish developed to be not only a more positive man than is generally assumed, but to be, on occasion, almost a vehement and generally a forcible man, as earnest an American in his prejudices as the most democratic member of our society, and his knowledge besides was fair and luminous, so that he did not suffer by comparison with either any English Commissioner or any of his countrymen on that board. Williams gave an instance of Fish's decision by citing the fact that when they came to the San Juan matter, he was so peremptory that Earl de Grey flared up and remarked:

"Well, if we are to come to the matter in this spirit, perhaps all our labors here will have been superfluous."

This story was not related by Judge Williams to increase Mr. Fish's imprudence, but to meet the other charge so frequently made that Fish has no backbone. On the contrary, Senator Williams describes him as having arranged the slightest detail of that delicate business with the forethought of a host and a gentleman, and, from his place at the centre of the board on the American side of the table, he carried on nearly the whole discussion, Earl de Grey and himself facing each other and contributing the greater part of the debate. Both the English and the American Commissioners were in the habit of meeting separately before repairing to the council room, and they decided what was to be their attitude upon every head, so that there was very little of what we call, in our expressive Americanism, "chin-music." Mr. Fish and his associate, Bancroft Davis, had a superb portfolio made for every Commissioner, each man's name and title being engraved in gilt characters on the back thereof, and with this pretty souvenir before him, with an easy chair under him, and with a sumptuous lunch brought in at noon every day, consisting of claret, sherry, port, and bitter beer, *pâtés de foie gras*, sandwiches, cold fowl, and cold meats, and a cigarette or a cigar, the exiled sons of Albion were put on good terms with their stomachs.

THE TREATY GALAXY.

On the right hand side of Mr. Fish sat General Schenck, who trusted too much, as usually, to his off-hand powers, knew little by reading or research of the points at issue, and, on the whole, carried more calibre than ammunition. Next to Schenck sat Judge Hoar, who showed very gamely and shrewdly, and was the only member of the Joint Commission who ventured to tell a story. This occurred when the fishery question came up, and Hoar remarked that, in his opinion, the Americans would not object to paying the Canadians a fixed and undeviating sum for the privilege of fishing in their waters.

Said Hoar, "I make this suggestion at the outset to avoid going into the rival claims of two considerable nations over a small and provincial interest. I do it somewhat as the organ-grinder sent his compliments to the English nobleman. The organ-grinder had taken position before the nobleman's house, and there he was turning out irritating and lugubrious tunes. The nobleman sent down his servant with a sixpence to buy the man off and give the family some relief. The organ-grinder looked at the sixpence contemptuously, and passed it back to the servant:

"'I plays for a sixpence,' he said, 'but I never moves off for less than a shilling.' I know the value of peace and quietness."

This very antique story proved to be such a relief to the dryness of State matters that everybody laughed, and the fishery subject was passed over in a jiffy.

Judge Williams sat on the right of Judge Hoar, and on the left sat Justice Clifford, whose legal knowledge showed to fine advantage, and Mr. Bancroft Davis, the Assistant Secretary of State, who was faced on the opposite side by Lord Tenterden, the English secretary. Mr. Davis is described as a man of knowledge, experience, and good bearing. Both himself and Mr. Fish were liberal in their expenditure of money to entertain the Englishmen, and Mr. Fish is said to have paid out of his own pocket, in private entertainments, not less than $10,000 to do honor to the national guests.

GATH.

A WOMAN MONSTER.

The Murderess of Three Husbands and Eight Children—Interview with the Extraordinary Malefactor under Durance at Derby, Conn.

Derby, Conn. (July 1), Correspondence of the New York World.

At the summit of the west bank, where lies the chief part of the old village of Derby, there is a broad, dusty street, with white cottages on either side; the church bells are ringing mournfully, and scores of children are on their way to Sunday School. There is one house, perhaps a little larger than the rest, at which all the children stop for a second and take a peep through the white pickets. In the front parlor a young girl is playing a sacred tune on a cottage organ, and the alleged murderess, Mrs. Nelson H. Sherman, is caged in the room directly back. Two officers of the law sit in the same room, and night or day never let the woman go out of sight. If even half that is charged against this woman be true she is undoubtedly the greatest criminal this country has ever produced, and her career has been that of a demon on earth.

Her victims are thus far summed as eleven in number: Three who were husbands and fathers, one a refined and educated young lady, and seven boys and girls, all of them being her offspring, and all less than 10 years of age.

I shall now proceed to relate the terrible story of the woman's life, after having collected all the facts, partly from her own lips and partly from those whose official duty it has made it their duty to examine the woman's career. Mrs. Nelson H. Sherman, née Lydia Danbury, was born at Burlington, N. J. When she was less than a year old her mother died, and her father became a butcher at Trenton. She lived under the paternal roof until her father remarried, when, not liking her step-mother, she went to live with her aunt at New Brunswick. Here she remained until 17 years old, when she became acquainted with Edward Struck, a police officer in one of the upper wards of New York city, to whom she was married. Struck had been married before, and had two children who were placed under guardians. The newly-married couple lived together about seven years, during which time six children were born. And now begin the awful events which throw such an air of mystery around the woman who is confined in the house accused of eleven murders. First her husband was taken sick and suddenly died. It appears that a physician attended, who said he didn't know what the man died of. The symptoms as described by those who saw him, were those of a person who had taken poison. Mrs. Sherman said the cause of his death was his getting up in the absence of the doctor and taking the wrong medicine. Subsequent to the death of her husband her children, six in number, all died inside of about two years, and no one seemed to know what ailed them except this—they all died suddenly.

Mrs. Sherman—or Mrs. Struck, as she was then named—spent two years after the death of her first husband as a seamstress and nurse. She next got employment in a sewing-machine store in Canal street, where she made the acquaintance of a Mr. Curtis, who afterward engaged her to live with his mother at Stratford, about nine miles from this place. It was while living there that she became acquainted with her second husband, a man named Hurlburt, who lived at Huntington, and who was thought to be quite well off. At his death he left considerable real estate, besides $10,000 in cash. This man had lived quietly and economically as a farmer and fisherman, and was well known all round by the name of "Old Hurlburt." Mrs. Sherman professed a great fondness for her husband, and it was not long before he had made a will bequeathing all his property to her in the event of his death. They lived on, apparently happy, the neighbors noticing that every time he returned from his business she met him at the door and kissed him. Time passed on, and one day Dr. Church, the village physician, was summoned to attend Mr. Hurlburt. On arriving at the house he found him suffering acute pains in the head and stomach, accompanied by an intense burning, as if the patient had a violent fever. Dr. Church, becoming alarmed at the critical condition of his patient, sent for consulting physicians. "Old Hurlburt" died before the doctors had agreed upon a diagnosis, and was buried out of sight. Both doctors, on retiring home after the death of Hurlburt, fell to cogitating. Finally they met in the street, and Dr. Pinny said to Dr. Church:

"Church, what do you suppose was the matter with Old Hurlburt?"

"I really can't say," replied the other, "but I have been studying up and I find that the symptoms were exactly those of arsenical poisoning."

This seemed to coincide with the opinion of the other doctor, who said he was sorry there had not been a legal investigation. The pith of this private conversation leaked out, and quite a sensation followed, still no legal steps were taken.

Nelson H. Sherman was a skilled mechanic and a man much loved for his genial spirits. Indeed his greatest fault was too much generosity. So expert was he among machinery that the owners of the tack manufactory at Derby found it almost impossible to run their complicated machinery whenever he was absent for a day or two, and they therefore paid him the very highest wages for remaining with them. So popular was he with his townsmen that they had several times elected him to office, but each time, (strange,) as his business was more lucrative. A little more than a year and a half ago his wife died, leaving him with four children, the eldest a son named Nelson, aged 17; a daughter Addie, aged 14; another boy "Nattie," aged 1 year, and an infant five months old. The wife of Mr. Hurlburt was still living, in the same place, "Old Hurlburt's" place, near the river, had always been quite an attraction for visitors, as he used to take pains to show them how he fished for shad. So, the same visitors continued to frequent the place after Hurlbert's death and one day Sherman accompanied a party of friends to the place. He there first met Mr. Hurlburt's widow—his future wife. They were married in September, 1870, and went to Massachusetts on a wedding tour. Returning, they settled, in the house where the wife is now a prisoner. From that stage on to the present time the facts relating to the career of this mysterious woman are clearer and more terrible in proportion. The next person to become "suddenly ill" was Mr. Sherman's infant by his former wife, which died in a few days. The next victim, either to the devilish designs of the prisoner or to the strangest series of fatalities on record, was the much loved daughter of Mr. Sherman. This young lady was in the very bloom of health, always vivacious, and remarkably intelligent. She was the idol of her father, and the favorite of many friends. In the middle of last winter she was taken "suddenly ill." Her father, as soon as he found that her symptoms were dangerous, became greatly alarmed, and summoned the advice of a number of physicians. The symptoms in all these cases appeared to be the same—that of acute pains in the head and stomach, with intense fever. The doctors found it impossible to help the girl, and in a few days she was lying in the grave beside her infant sister.

Sherman, whether on account of his troubles or not, had begun to dissipate, and together with his own spent most all of his wife's money.

It now transpires that Sherman and his wife, though but recently married, had already had secret troubles of a very serious nature, and though living in the same house did not cohabit. Mr. Sherman had for some time slept with the baby, and Mrs. Sherman had slept alone. On the 11th of May, six weeks ago, Sherman started off with a number of friends for New Haven, telling his wife he would be back that night. It appears that the party all got to drinking in New Haven, Sherman among the rest, and did not return for about a week. When they proposed to go back Sherman objected to going at all, and so the rest of the party went by the cars, leaving Sherman with the team in the city. Young Nelson, after waiting a day or two longer, said he was going to find his father. Mrs. Sherman gave him $2.50 and he went in search. Sherman was found in a den with low people. The father and boy returned together. Sherman was in a very bad way and unable to go to work for several days. Finally, when he did go to the factory, he appeared very low-spirited, and would not go home to his meals. Mrs. Sherman here appeared to have considerable regard for him, for each day she sent his meals to him, the best she could get. About this time Mrs. Sherman remonstrated with her husband for refusing to cohabit, saying it was wrong. He replied that "he knew too much of her, and that he should soon begin to talk out to her." He also told her that many of the neighbors knew as much as he did, and that there would soon be trouble. Mrs. Sherman was still doctoring her husband for his sickness, mixing up various kinds of potions, which he drank. Each time that he came into the house she greeted him with a kiss.

About the 1st of June, Sherman, after drinking his usual evening beverage mixed by his wife, went down town. In two hours after he came back, sat down on a chair, and said he had a bad headache. The headache was followed by a raging fever and fearful cramps in the stomach. Drs. Pinney and Beardsley both attended him, but he died after two days, suffering dreadful agonies. The doctors held another consultation after his death, and as the symptoms of the sick man had been precisely those of his two daughters, they decided to hold a *post-mortem* examination. Accordingly the stomach was taken out, beside about a third part of the liver. These were boxed up and sent to Professor Barker at New Haven for analysis. It required nearly three weeks to make the analysis, and it is only a few days since that the startling report of the proof was sent in, saying that the liver had been found perfectly saturated with arsenic, and that there was enough in it to kill three men. A warrant was at once issued out for Mrs. Sherman's arrest, and put in the hands of Deputy-Sheriff Henry A. Blakeman, for execution at the proper time. Since the suspicion had grown so strong, young Nelson, his brother Natty, and their grandmother, had all left the house, through fear that they might become the next victims if they stayed. Mrs. Sherman was not arrested immediately, but she was closely watched by the Sheriff and the men employed by him. Although the report of the chemist had been kept as secret as possible, its import had become known, and was discussed on the public street. In two or three days Mrs. Sherman, not knowing that she was watched, quietly moved to New Brunswick, N. J. The Chief of Police at that place was directed to keep watch of her movements, and he employed a lady to assist him.

The most thrilling chapter in the history of all those terribly interesting proceedings is that which now follows. As soon as Mrs. Sherman had left the village of Derby, the authorities resolved to continue the unravelling of the mysteries by exhuming the bodies of Mr. Hurlburt, the daughter Addie, and the infant. Under cover of a dark night, June 10—for they acted with the greatest caution—a party of three men, one a grave-digger, carrying a spade and pick, another a surgeon, with a set of knives and instruments, and the other the Sheriff, carrying a dark-lantern, stole forth and entered the Birmingham Cemetery. They groped about over the graves until they came upon two rather fresh mounds, one a very small one. These were tombs of Addie and her little sister. The grave-digger for once was deeply affected as well as the others present, for they had once seen happy smiles on the faces which they were now uncovering to find ghastly and cold as the earth which surrounded them. The two coffins were at length brought to the surface, the covers were removed, and the concentrated rays of the dark lantern were turned upon the inhabitants. The surgeon, who had brought all the necessary implements, had soon completed his awfully solemn task, and portions of the bodies of Addie and the infant were placed in boxes, which were tightly sealed. The coffins having been lowered again, and the earth filled in, the party proceeded noiselessly into another cemetery, the one at Huntington, where was buried "poor old Hurlburt." While performing a similar operation there a startling incident occurred. They had just raised the black, earthy coffin to the surface, when some fellow came, driving past, saw the bright, round light of the dark-lantern, and distinguished the outlines of the men's forms. They stopped, and, after a breathless silence, one of them shouted, in hollow tones, "For God's sake, what devilish work is going on there?" Nothing but profound silence followed—the three grave-robbers shutting off the light of the lantern and standing motionless. The outsiders left their seats in the wagon and crossed over about half way to where the three were, and again shouted, in the same hollow voice, "Who's there?" and, again, "What's the matter there?" Still receiving no answer they retreated almost like shadows, and soon drove away rapidly, not to return again.

The stomachs taken from the three bodies were immediately taken to Professor Barker, of New Haven, for analysis. The chemist having had the bodies under his inspection for twelve or fourteen days, came to Derby on Wednesday last with the report that he had discovered arsenic in each of the three bodies. By this time Mrs. Sherman had left New Brunswick on a visit with her sister to Philadelphia, intending to return soon. A detective was watching her every movement, and reporting to New Brunswick, thence to this place. Sheriff Blakeman immediately telegraphed to Philadelphia and New Brunswick, telling the police to arrest Mrs. Sherman at once. The Sheriff himself went to New Brunswick, and learning that Mrs. Sherman was then on a train coming through from Philadelphia, proceeded on as far as Trenton, where he waited for her. The train was so long and so crowded that the Sheriff did not see Mrs. Sherman until she got off at New Brunswick. She was then arrested, and in a short time was on her way back to Derby. She accepted the situation with perfect nonchalance, while her sister was quite frustrated. The prisoner asserted that she had at no time anticipated her arrest, and had made no effort to elude the officers, not knowing they were watching her. Mrs. Sherman was brought through by way of Bridgeport, on Friday night, and lodged in her own house with officers to watch her. The prisoner was taken before Justice Platt, of this township, yesterday, when a day was fixed upon for her examination. She has secured the services of Samuel H. Gardner, of this place, for her counsel, and Mr. Gardner will secure the ablest associate he can find in New Haven.

I drove over from New Haven to-day—there being no trains running—for the purpose of looking upon the face of this most extraordinary prisoner, and of talking with her, provided she had anything she wished to say to a stranger and a representative of the press. Mrs. Sherman was in her own sitting-room where she had sat with her husband and his children many a day and evening. The family occupied one side of the house owned by Mr. Hubbard, and of which I have previously written. At the side door, leading through a little hall-way into the room where she was imprisoned, I met a police officer, who readily admitted me. The room was small, but had an air of coziness, the furniture being simple and comfortable, and the carpet clean and neat. A little clock ticked sharply on the mantel, and on its right and left were some simple mantel ornaments. The largest picture in the room was a portrait of young Nelson Sherman. There was also a picture of Addie taken when quite small. A large looking-glass, with a few more pictures, French fancy pieces, and a very well executed water scene, sketched by Nelson, completed the ornaments. Mrs. Sherman was seated on one side of a large sofa, with a pillow for a rest when she wished to recline. I found the prisoner a tall woman, about 40 years old, rather slim, with a sallow complexion, and sharp, thin features. She was dressed in a light-colored, cheap calico dress with a thin shawl over her shoulders. She had a fan in her hand, with which she kept picking at her finger nails or cleaning them. Her clothing, probably more from the force of the habit of wearing them than from any want of self-possession. Her manner was quite cool and collected. When she spoke she talked off-hand and free. I should say that she was a woman of little intellect, but a great deal of firmness and not a little cunning. She has dark eyes, quite large, and thin black hair, which was done up plain. The only way she had of betraying her feelings was an occasional spasmodic lifting of the chin, and a simultaneous twitching of the lips, the way some women have for silent self-assertion. In the absence of the prisoner's counsel I refrained from asking the woman any questions which might tend to commit her. She said she felt quite contented where she was, as it would be useless to be otherwise.

Correspondent. You are unfortunately deprived of going to church on this pleasant Sunday afternoon.

Prisoner. Yes; I couldn't go to-day if I wanted to ever so much.

C. I hope that you will soon succeed in proving that all those accusations made against you are not true.

P. Well, I think I've got good counsel, and I think they will soon get me clear. I am sure my situation is not a very pleasant one for a woman to be in.

C. Have you had many callers?

P. No, sir; not yet. My friends have hardly had time to get here yet.

The conversation continued in the same general strain for about ten minutes, when our correspondent left. In conversing with the townspeople I found the feeling very strong against the prisoner.

SAD ACCIDENT.

Three Persons Drowned at Irondequoit Bay.

From the Rochester Democrat, July 4.

One of those sad accidents which startle the community occurred yesterday at the bay. News reached the city yesterday morning, shortly before noon, of the drowning of a party composed of one gentleman and two young ladies, by the upsetting of a boat. The particulars are nearly as follows: A literary society, composed of about thirty ladies and gentlemen, went to the Newport House, and, on arriving there, Keeler Byam, bookkeeper for News & Turpin, Miss Ella Leland, a teacher in Public School No. 13, and Miss Carrie Abell, of New York, started out in a boat together. They took a direction nearly straight across the bay, and tending to the south. F. Turpin and two ladies were in a second boat a short distance behind, and when about half way across, passed them. Mr. Turpin saw that Mr. Byam and the ladies with him were not seated so as to balance the boat, and told them not to change their positions till they reached the shore. He then passed them, and, when nearly three-fourths of the distance across, heard a splash, and saw Mr. Byam and the two young ladies in the water and their boat upset. The skiff was some twenty rods off, and, calling out to the persons who were upset to hold on to the boat, he rowed with all his might toward them. When, however, he came up, all had disappeared beneath the surface. From his statements and from those of persons at the Newport House and on the hill above, who witnessed the affair, it would appear that Miss Abell, in endeavoring to pass the others in the boat, fell overboard; that Mr. Byam sprang after her, and catching hold of her clothing brought her to the boat, and, finally, that by Miss Leland's endeavoring to pull both into the skiff, it capsized and threw the three persons into the bay. Whether those were the exact circumstances or not, it is certain that all succeeded after the overturn, in getting hold of the boat. As they were all at one end, and seem to have tried to climb up on the craft, the end, of course, went under water. This forced them to let go, and having lost hold of the boat, they struggled in the water for a minute or two and went down. The screams of the ladies were heard on shore, and one of them was seen to wave her sun-shade. Mr. Byam, when in the water, called twice for Mr. Turpin, and this was all.

Mr. Turpin at once rowed ashore, and news of the dreadful event was sent to friends and relatives in the city. Parties started out from the Newport House immediately with drags of all kinds, to recover the bodies. The Dodge Club, who are encamped in the vicinity, learning of the accident, proceeded to the scene in their yacht, and were the first to commence dragging. Coroner Merrison and Jordan also arrived, and engaged in the same work. About 7:30 o'clock, when a large number of men were in boats in the vicinity, one of the bodies was caught in the drag, and, being raised to the surface, proved to be that of Ella Leland. The bodies of Keeler Byam and Carrie Abell were recovered before midnight.

The Clayton Land Case—The Lost Heir to Enter in and Occupy the Land—No Disposition to Resist.

The Smyrna (Del.) *Times* gives a number of interesting particulars about the transactions out of which arose the Clayton land suit, which has just resulted practically in the transfer of the ownership of the whole town to James Whartonby, of California. It says the result was entirely unlooked for, and that two years or more ago, when the suit was first talked of, it was looked upon as a huge joke by the parties interested. It had always been known, however, that there was something wrong about the title, but when, after the death of Richard Tibbett, the farm was sold at sheriff's sale, all doubt was removed, and the people went on buying lots and building the village.

Years passed on, and no one coming forward to molest or make the Claytonians afraid, what little quibble had prevailed about the title was lost sight of. In 1869, when it was announced that a man was claiming Clayton in his inheritance, some smiled, and the holders of deeds looked upon them silently. But deeds, whether from Sheriff or individual, are now of no avail, and Dr. Whartonby takes the lands of twenty or thirty would-be possessors, together with all the improvements put on the same by their industry and resources. They have increased the value of the estate to $100,000, it is estimated, many having all they are worth in the property. The names of the owners, as far as we can get them, are as follows: John P. Reese, Thomas Maguire, Elisha Foxwell, John W. Thomas, Adams Mahood, Samuel Catts, Daniel Thompson, George Whitlock, Thomas Lamb, Delaware Railroad Company, Mrs. Clifton's heirs, Thomas Buckmaster, M. D. & Railroad Company, S. J. German, E. Spruance, M. F. Chance.

The possessions of some of these parties are worth from $10,000 to $15,000, and from that to $500. We have given the names in the order of their possessions as nearly as possible. There are about 200 acres that come into Mr. Whartonby's possession, which includes all the town of Clayton and the farm of the defendants adjoining. There seems to be no disposition to take the case to a higher court. Of course the mortgages and other liens on the property are now worthless, and the result of the suit may bring about some strange complications.

There are several rumors concerning Mr. Whartonby, which we give for what they are worth. One is that he is worth $4,000,000, and does not attach much value to the estate himself, and only desires that his two sisters shall come into possession of the revenue. It is said to be the President of a mining company. Another is that he is comparatively poor, and is anxious to get possession of his estate.

HUNTED DOWN.

The Late Robbery of a Southern Express Company's Safe in Mississippi—One of the Most Formidable Gangs in the South Broken Up.

From the Memphis Avalanche, July 2.

In the *Avalanche* of a recent date brief mention was made of the robbery of the Southern Express Company's car, near Meridian, Mississippi, on the morning of the 15th of last month. For a few days the whole affair was shrouded in the deepest mystery, and when the parties were finally discovered it seemed almost an impossibility to reach them.

The express car from which the safe was removed is a very long one, being over forty feet in length. Along each side of the car, and immediately underneath the outer edge, is a long iron bar, that sways down in the centre to a short distance from the ground. Two doors—sliding—are in the sides of the car and a person can easily step on to the iron rod and, by holding to the door, look inside through the glass and see everything that is going on. The night of the robbery, the messenger, a young man named Swisher, who, contrary to the strict rules and regulations of the company, lying on the floor of the car asleep. He fell asleep shortly after leaving Oktibbeha, and did not awake until the train was checking up for Meridian. When he awoke he first looked for his safe, and not finding it supposed that the Route Agent had entered the car, and, finding him asleep, hid it to give him a good scare. Looking around, however, he noticed that several other things were also missing, and was then certain that the car had been robbed. This was between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning, and, detaining the train for a few moments, he awakened Mr. G. H. Perry, the Route Agent, who was asleep in his office, and informed him of the loss. Making a hasty examination of the car, Mr. Perry satisfied himself that the safe was indeed gone, and then organizing a party of men started off down the road to see if anything could be found of it. About two miles from Meridian, the party found a number of footprints, and, upon making a close examination, discovered where the safe had struck the ground when thrown from the car. Rain having fallen during the early portion of the night, the footprints made a clear impression in the ground. From this reason it was comparatively easy to trace the robbers for a distance of about two miles, where was found the safe broken open and rifled of its contents. Near the spot was the hut of an old negro named Sol Johnson, and as the safe showed that it had been broken open with an axe, the party rightfully supposed that Johnson might know something of the occurrence. Going to his cabin he was woke up, but at first denied knowing anything of the robbery. Threats were made him to understand that the kind of talk would not do, he finally admitted that about an hour before a man had come to his door and asked if he had an axe. Fearing that it was Ku-Klux or some other bad person who wished to injure him, he told them that he did not have any. Just then another man some distance off hallooed: "Wash., here is an axe."

The person named Wash. answered "All right, Alf., bring it here," and then moved off. That was all he knew about it, as the men then moved off. After considerable persuasion on the part of Mr. Perry, Sol finally admitted that he had recognized the voices as those of Wash. Crosby and Alf. Grier, alias Beck, two well-known negro desperadoes and robbers. Picking up the trail once more, Mr. Perry's party traced it back across the railroad track a distance of some two miles, where was found the embers of a fire, which had been used to destroy the letters and all other packages that did not contain money, as was evidenced by the scraps of paper, and pieces of wax, string, etc., which were found strewn around. It was daylight by this time, and the ground had dried to such an extent that the feet of the robbers no longer made any impression, and the chase was perforce discontinued, the party returning to Meridian. Arriving there, telegraphic dispatches announcing the robbery and the escape of the thieves were sent to J. A. Worley, president; to Mr. O'Brien, General Superintendent, then at New York, and to the general agents of the company at Atlanta. All of these gentlemen—with the exception of Mr. O'Brien, who proceeded to Mobile—at once started for Meridian, arriving there Monday night. Holding a consultation, it was arranged that a party should form, and, under the leadership of Mr. Perry, to scour the mountains near by, which were known to be the hiding places of Grier and Crosby. With this understanding, early Tuesday morning a well-armed party rode out from Meridian and at once made for the mountains. The expedition resulted in the capture of only four negroes, who, after considerable persuasion, stated that Grier and Crosby had left the country. It was also stated by the negroes that the two men wanted had frequently remarked that if they ever got into any trouble they intended going to Mobile or Jackson, as those two places were the best in the South for hiding. Acting upon this information dispatches were sent to the Chiefs of Police at Jackson and Mobile, giving a minute description of the men, together with an account of their share in the robbery.

Wednesday night, about 11 o'clock, the Chief of Police at Mobile, accompanied by Superintendent O'Brien, went to a negro gambling saloon in a disreputable portion of that city, and found both Grier and Crosby engaged in a game of cards. They were captured without any resistance being offered, and marched off to jail. When searched, between $400 and $500 were found on Crosby, while Grier had but about $25; both men, however, being attired in very new clothing. The next morning Crosby was induced to tell where some more of the money was, and, in company with the Chief and Superintendent O'Brien, went to a little station called Whistler, some eight miles out from Mobile. In the house of an old negro woman there, with whom they had stopped, was found a small hand-satchel, which contained $8,000 in money. Securing this the party returned to Mobile, where Crosby stated that if the party would go with him he would show them where some more of the money was concealed. Again they left Mobile with him in charge this time, destined for a point near Enterprise, Miss. Arriving there in the night, the party in getting off the cars, for a moment loosed their hold on Crosby's collar, who no sooner felt himself free than, doubling like a hare, he dodged under the cars, and into the almost inky darkness making his escape before anyone could even draw a pistol to prevent him. A search was made for him, but without success, as up to yesterday evening nothing had been heard of him. Returning to Mobile, Grier was taken by Messrs. O'Brien and Worley, who had arrived in the meantime with a requisition for him, and brought to Meridian. He had all the time denied knowing anything of the robbery, stating that he had been in Mobile the night before, and seeing that he had plenty of money had gone down to Meridian to spend it. When they got him to Meridian, however, he was induced to make a confession, which was substantially as follows:

There has for a number of years been an organized gang of robbers and murderers, composed of negroes, with their headquarters in the mountain fastnesses of which Crosby and himself were the acknowledged leaders. During the past two years the gang has robbed the trains of the Mobile & Ohio Road of over $40,000 worth of goods, this being the first time that any of the gang have been caught. For some time past the gang has contemplated the robbery of the express car, in some such manner as it was done the other night. With this intention in view, the car has been boarded by members of the gang two separate times before they found everything as they desired. They had noticed that the messenger occasionally went to sleep between Oktibbeha and Meridian, and the plan was to enter the car while he was asleep, and throw the safe out, after which the robber could easily jump off and make his escape. Other members of the gang were stationed along the track to watch for the safe and to kill any person who might pass up or down the track. The first time that Crosby—who from his shrewdness and daring was always selected—boarded the train the messenger was found lying asleep, as was wanted, but unfortunately for them, on top of his safe. The second time he was awake and writing; so—as they did not wish to murder him, it was again abandoned.

Sunday morning, the 18th of June, the train was again boarded by Crosby, who this time found the messenger—Mr. Swisher—asleep as before described.

With pistol in hand he cautiously entered the car, stepping directly over the prostrate body of the messenger, and securing the safe, carried it to the opposite side of the car, the door of which he opened, and then threw the safe out just as the train was passing the spot where Grier was concealed. This was quite near Meridian, and the train checking speed for that station enabled him to jump off without danger. Running back, the gang, by a preconcerted signal, was called together, two of whom picked up the safe and carried it to the spot near Johnson's house, where it was a few hours afterward found by Mr. Perry.

When the safe was broken open, Grier and Crosby opened a few of the packages, and, finding that the big money was in the smallest packages, divided the packages into eight separate piles—one for each of the gang. The piles were necessarily of different sizes, owing to the packages, and, with a rare magnanimity, (?) Grier and Crosby put all the large packages into six of the piles, while the smaller ones were divided between them. This accounts for the finding of so much money at Whistler, where they had left it. After the money had been divided, the gang proceeded to the mountains, where some whiskey was procured.

With these the two ringleaders got the remainder of the party "dead" drunk, when, to make no mistakes, they coolly "went through them," taking every cent that they had. Satisfied with their work, and knowing Mr. Perry would be after them in a day or two, they walked to the nearest station, boarded the cars and went to Mobile, where they were captured as described. During the time of the three attempts to rob the car the gang were stationed along the track, and, being armed, would have killed any person who might have passed.

Grier gave the names of Charles Coleman, Henry Hunter, John Hines, Nelson Arnold, Sam Bly, and William Smith, as being the men who acted as guards along the track the night of the robbery. Wednesday morning last, bright and early, Grier was handcuffed and tied securely to a horse, and together with a large party of armed men under charge as before, of Mr. Perry, started for this robbers' retreat. The entire day was spent in passing from one point to another; the party, however, securing every one of the gang members without resistance in different directions. In the mountains are about one thousand families of negroes, the members of which are, almost without exception, thieves and robbers.

The remaining strength of the party, together with the formidable showing of that gang and receivers who have saved them from arrest, [illegible] In a hut, located in a fastness which was almost inaccessible, was found an old negro who is known as "King Richard" by all of the surrounding negroes. He weighs over 400 pounds, and for a number of years has never been able to get twenty feet from his door, from his enormous weight and the broken nature of the ground. What he may lack in agility, he makes up in cunning, and King Richard is the recognized head of all the gangs, the members of which invariably consult him as to the best manner of carrying out their plans. After securing the men, whose names have been given, the party proceeded to Marion, where the robbers were all locked up in jail. An examination will be had this week, and every one of them will be sent to the Penitentiary.

To Mr. Perry more than any one other man is praise due for the manner in which he broke up the gang, which has been a terror to the country for years. All the officers of the company are also deserving of great credit for the untiring energy displayed. A reward has been offered for Crosby, and he will undoubtedly be captured in a few days.

THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Your special correspondent from Normal, in THE TRIBUNE of the 29th, makes the following statement: [illegible]

[illegible]

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 1, 1871. W. COFFING.

CHANCERY SALE.

CHANCERY SALE

Of Brewery and Malt House Premises and other Properties in the City of Toronto, Province of Ontario, Canada.

Pursuant to the decree of the Court of Chancery [illegible]

[illegible]

Dated the 20th day of May, A. D. 1871.

[illegible] TAYLOR.

OSLER, ROSS & FOSTER, Vendor's Solicitors.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CELEBRATED MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER

The most lasting, agreeable, and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye.

[illegible]

$28—Royal Havana Lottery, of Cuba.

[illegible]

PROFESSIONAL.

A WORD TO THE SICK.

Go to the CHICAGO MEDICAL INSTITUTE, [illegible]

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE

Contains a carefully selected compendium of the news of the week. Its

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Is made up of correspondence from well-known PRACTICAL AGRICULTURISTS, together with judicious gleanings from the AGRICULTURAL PRESS. It also contains the LATEST and MOST RELIABLE

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Giving a carefully compiled Weekly Review.

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DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Gilbert, Field & Co. is this day dissolved [illegible]

Chicago, July 1, 1871.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed [illegible]

Chicago, July 1, 1871.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Alfred James & Co. is this day dissolved [illegible]

Chicago, July 1, 1871.

FINANCIAL.

$1,500 or $2,000

[illegible]

A NEWARK TRAGEDY.

[illegible]

From the New York Tribune, July 5.

[illegible]

THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

[illegible]

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 1, 1871. J. W. COMPTON.

CHANCERY SALE.

CHANCERY SALE

Of Brewery and Malt House Premises and other Properties in the City of Toronto, Province of Ontario, Canada.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CELEBRATED MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

The most lasting, agreeable, and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye.

[illegible]

$28—Royal Havana Lottery, of Cuba.

[illegible]

PROFESSIONAL.

A WORD TO THE SICK.

[illegible]

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DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP.

[illegible]

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

$1,500 or $2,000

[illegible]

A NEWARK TRAGEDY.

"Pet" Halsted Murdered in the Bedroom of His Mistress by Her Lover—The Coroner's Inquest—The Murderer Held for Trial.

From the New York Tribune, July 5.

[illegible]

The murder was the first one in Newark in nearly four years, and it created a greater sensation throughout the city than that of Margaret Garrity, sixteen years ago, or of John McKinny, more recently, in which latter case Mr. Halsted successfully defended the prisoner. On Decoration Day, after the parade, a small company sat down to dinner at the Maison Grise. Three of the six guests were "Pet" Halsted, Charles Compton, and Coroner Chase. Yesterday Halsted was murdered, Coroner Chase held the inquest, and Mr. Compton, the undertaker, took charge of the arrangements for the funeral.

The Coroner impanneled a jury in the afternoon, consisting of John Dunham, foreman; James M. Clark, Edmund L. Heddenberg, John Edwards, William Wilds, Henry G. Disbrow, Jotham S. Campbell, Samuel Collins, and George Matthews. The jury proceeded to the house in which the murder was committed and viewed the body, which was still lying on the door, shrouded in the night dress in which Halstead had fallen. At the foot of the upper stairway sat Major George B. Halsted, a brother of the deceased, apparently much overcome. A table in the first room, in which the dead body lay, gave evidence of a supper the night before. The apartment was neatly furnished, and showed [illegible]

After viewing the premises and the body the jury returned to the office of the Coroner, which was completely filled by interested persons, notwithstanding the oppressive heat. The woman Wilson, who, when arrested, declared that she cared nothing for herself, but that she was responsible for Halsted's death, was brought before the jury, attended by two officers. She had apparently been weeping bitterly. She was neatly attired in a black dress, with black lace trimming, and wore a striped red shawl, a dark jockey hat, and a drab veil.

Officer James Deegan of No. 22 Johnson street testified:

[illegible]

At this point, County Prosecutor Titsworth appeared and took charge of the examination of the witnesses.

Mrs. Mary E. Wilson then testified:

[illegible]

Lieutenant Kirwin testified:

[illegible]

Henrietta Spies, of No. 96 South street, testified:

[illegible]

John Spies testified:

[illegible]

Police Officer Cullen testified:

[illegible]

Dr. Bedford E. Dodd, the County Physician, testified:

[illegible]

David Swain testified:

[illegible]

The case was then closed. The jury soon after returned a verdict that "George Botts, of the city of Newark, on the 3d day of July, 1871, did wilfully and feloniously kill and murder Oliver S. Halsted, Jr., by shooting him in the left breast with a pistol."

[illegible]

SKETCH OF THE MURDERED MAN.

Oliver Spencer Halsted, Jr., the murdered man, belonged to a prominent family, several of whose members have attained eminent positions in the State. His father, who resides near Newark, is the venerable and well-known ex-Chancellor Halsted. The deceased was born at Elizabeth, N. J., and was in the 54th year of his age. He was graduated at Princeton College in 1836, and studied law in his father's office. He practiced his profession until 1849, when he went to California and remained a year or two. Returning to Newark, he continued his profession until 1860. At this time Mr. Halsted, who had been an old line Whig, was a prominent supporter of Bell and Everett. He was a warm personal friend of Mr. Lincoln's all through his administration, and was frequently consulted by the President upon matters of State. Mr. Halsted from a Conservative became a radical Republican, but was often out of favor with his party, owing to his predilection for "Independent" movements. [illegible]

Mr. Halsted's career in Washington during the great rebellion was probably the most eventful, as it was the most brilliant episode of his checkered life. [illegible]

Mr. Halsted was a florid character, being [illegible]

Ex-Chancellor Halsted and Mayor George B. Halsted, father and brother of the deceased, were both at the scene of the tragedy yesterday morning, waiting the Coroner's permission to take away the remains. The funeral will take place on Wednesday from his late residence on the corner of Broad and Parkhurst streets.

From the New York Tribune, July 4.

[illegible]

Singular Phenomenon—Millions of Dead Fish Floating in Seneca Lake—A Great Waste of Young Shad.

From the Watkins (N. Y.) Express.

Persons who have passed over Seneca Lake or visited its shores within two or three weeks past, have noticed innumerable dead fish upon the surface of its waters, varying in length from four to six inches. [illegible]

CALIFORNIA.

Platform Adopted by the Republican State Convention.

Resolved, That the Republicans of California, by their representatives in State Convention assembled, avow their determination to maintain and perpetuate the principles of their National Republican party; [illegible]

UTAH.

The Mormon Militia—Prohibition of a Parade.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SALT LAKE CITY, Utah Territory, June 30, A. D. 1871.

[illegible]

THE NEW WAREHOUSE "REQUESTS."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

CHICAGO, July 4, 1871.

REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 5.

The upward tendency in the price of gold is undoubtedly due to the heavy drain of specie to Europe, the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending July 1 having been $4,973,368, or nearly three times the average weekly exports during the last year. [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 5.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past forty-eight hours:

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

Eastern Live Stock Markets.

[illegible]

Southern Cotton Markets.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

[illegible]

Lake Freights.

[illegible]

Vessel Transfers.

[illegible]

Disasters.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous Items.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Private Diseases.

[illegible]

Dr. E. A. Bassett,

[illegible]

Dr. A. G. Olin,

[illegible]

TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

[illegible]

THE LAW COURTS.

Suit Commenced to Prevent the I. C. R. R. Co. from Possessing Itself of the Lake Front.

Statement of the Information—Rights of Navigation.

Thomas Fails to Find Recognition in the Supreme Court.

United States Circuit Court.

Supreme Court.

County Court.

Circuit Court.

Superior Court.

Criminal Court.

The Police Courts.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOT INTENTIONAL.

CHICAGO, July 5, 1871. ARTHUR C. DUCAT.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Best Man of the Two.

Yesterday's Fires.

Coroner's Inquests.

New Church at Austin.

Personal.

Miscellaneous.

A Success in Accident Insurance.

War Department Weather Report.

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

The Rockfords Capture the White Stockings, 29 to 14.

The Game Characterized "The Worst on Record."

Northwestern Regatta—Trotting and Running.

Base Ball.

Aquatic.

The Turf.

The Western Railway Guide.

Sales of Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties.

WEST POINT.

Report of the Board of Visitors.

INDIAN BARBARITY.

Seven Years a Prisoner of the Black Feet Indians—A Horrible History.

From the Milwaukee News.

On Tuesday last a French boy named Basil-lan Wood, made prisoner by the Blackfeet at the St. Cloud massacre, in 1864, arrived at Manistee, Mich., on his way to his uncle at Grand Haven.

WASHINGTON TREATY.

The Limit of Time for British Claims.

In the House of Lords, on June 30, Lord Cairns rose to ask the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs why the date of the 9th of April, 1865, was inserted in the Washington Treaty as the limit of time for British claims.

Their Lordships adjourned at 7:40 o'clock.

Beer in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, July 2.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

AUCTION SALES.

By Wm. A. BUTTERS & CO.

82 RESIDENCE LOTS

In Carr's Resubdivision

At Auction,

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.

NO. 565 WABASH-AV.

GENTEEL FURNITURE, PIANO FORTE, &C.

163 RESIDENCE LOTS IN NORTH EVANSTON AT AUCTION,

ON MONDAY, JULY 10, 1871, ON THE GROUND A SPECIAL TRAIN.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

Trains and Fare.

Free Ride and Free Lunch.

INFORMATION.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS, AT AUCTION.

100 Crates White Granite Ware AT AUCTION.

By COLBY & WIRTS.

REGULAR FRIDAY'S SALE OF Parlor & Chamber Sets,

Friday, July 7, at 10 o'clock.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.,

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF A FIRST-CLASS CITY Retail Boot and Shoe Dealer,

ALSO, 75 Cases Assorted BOOTS, SHOES, AND Slippers.

By REED, FLERSHEIM & CO.

On Thursday July 6, at 10 O'clock, DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

By C. M. GILBERT & CO.

TO GROCERS AND OTHERS.

AT AUCTION.

By J. H. PIKE.

This Day, at 10 a. m., A LARGE LOT OF SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, AND GENERAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

By D. LONG.

MORTGAGE SALE.

BANKRUPT SALE OF BUGGIES.

WANTED TO RENT.

AGENTS WANTED.

TO LEASE.

SEWING MACHINES.

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

THURSDAY, JULY 6, THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE!

The Great Majilton Family, The Child Wonder, Americus, THE BEAUTIFUL LADIES, VIENNOISE BALLET.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY

STILL WATERS RUN DEEP AND THE DEBUTANTE.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH! KATIE PUTNAM,

RANDALL'S THUMB!

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

THE GREAT SAPPHO,

EXCELSIOR THE THIRD,

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

LOST AND FOUND.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

PARTNERS WANTED.

FOR SALE

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

MACHINERY.

INSTRUCTION.

FINANCIAL.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PERSONAL.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOREIGN.

Complete Success of the Loan Reported by Assistant Secretary Richardson.

An Interesting Stage of the Tichborne Trial.

Arrival of the German Prince and Princess Imperial at London.

Grand Celebration of the Fourth of July at Vienna.

Marshal MacMahon to Command the French Army.

A Complaint by the German Representative at Versailles.